CLOSING OUT SHOWS.

The Police Inaugurate a War Upon the Dime Museum Fakirs.

A SHAMELESS EXHIBITION RAIDED.

A Circassian Girl Who Wants Her Hair Americanized Again.

THE FIVE-LEGGED COW DRIVEN OFF

Showman Levitzky is Released on Rather Salty Bail.

The police officials have opened war upon the numerous fakirs now conducting dime shows in Pittsburg, and declare that, license or no license, they must go, when they attract crowds and cause disorder. One Sixth street show was closed last night.

Inspector McAleese has declared war upon the itinerant shows which of late have been filling their coffers with dimes and the air with the profanity of their victims. One in particular, at No. 17 Sixth street, was visited last night by Chief Brown, Inspector McAleese and Superintendent O'Mara, and a most disreputable state of affairs discovered. The alleged performers in the second story of the house were all dressing, or rather undressing, together without regard to age, sex, color or previous condition, for some of them were burned cork artists. Three colored men with Indian outfits set on a high bench and were labeled "Wabash, King of the Atanietes, and His Ministers." Beside the three negroes was a large bull dog with a chain attached to his collar, which might be used for logging. This was supposed to be the favorite lap dog of Mrs. Wabash, the queen of the Atahietes. There were also a 'ew "Circassian girls," who were as badly in need of costumes as of

It was due to the complaint of one of

these girls, as well as a number of patrons of the show, that the visit was made by the of the show, that the visit was made by the officials last night. She and her sister, who claim to come from Johnstown, had been engaged as performers, and in order to Circassianize her the manager had cut off a luxuriant growth of hair to the proper length which, when treated, like a tramp, with stale beer and curled tight converts a Fifth ward girl into a Circassian beauty. The Inspector found the hair last night, which had been cut off and was very much

which had been cut off and was very much regretted by its former owner.

Upon applying to the alleged proprietor, Aaron Levitzky, for a sight of his license, he acknowledged having none, but proposed to run the show nevertheless. He declined to close up, and was arrested and sent to Central station. Inspector McAleese then entered the auditorium, and going forward to the stage interrupted a west times. ward to the stage, interrupted a sweet singer from Wylie avenue in the second verse of "The Suance River," and made his first appearance upon any stage as lecturer to a dime museum by saying: "This congrega-tion will now be dismissed without any turther songs. Those who will not go willingly can be accommodated with a ride in a very handsome carriage provided by the city for that purpose."

ADJOURNED UNANIMOUSLY.

The audience of about 100 adjourned by a unanimous standing vote and then the exterior orche-tra, consisting of a colored man playing six instruments simultaneously and seated on a drygoods box fastened in a third story window was dismissed. These charges will be preferred against Leitzky the proprietor to-day, keeping a disorderly place, maintaining a nuisance, and run-ning a free-and-easy without a license.

The five-legged cow was next visited on Smithfield street, and although she had only taken a couple of horns she was given to leave town. The Braddock farmer who with stentorian vim and castiron lungs showed this wonderful freak ex-plained that he had a license but the license said nothing about maintaining a nuisance

so the cow will have to seek pastures new. The police officials claim that licenses are too easily obtained by those fakirs who fleece the public and collect crowds on the streets, frequently creating disturbances, and are determined that an end must be put to such proceedings. There are four now in operation, but none of the others were so utterly shameless as the one at 17 Sixth street, so summarily closed last night.

Aaron Levitzky's brother asked at a late hour last night his release on bail. At first \$3,000 was demanded, but this was finally reduced to \$2,000 by Police Magistrate M Kenna. The bail was procured and Levitzky released about midnight.

STAMPEDE ON THE SOUTHSIDE.

A Gasoline Lamp Falls and Frightens Museum Audience.

A slight panic occurred at the Southside Museum on Carson street last night about 9:30 o'clock. A large gasoline lamp which was hanging over the entrance fell from its fastenings, and crushed down upon the floor, where it broke and set fire to the curtains around the door.

Some imprudent person gave the alarm and there was an instant stampede for the front and rear places of exit. In the rush several little boys got severely bruised; among others Arthur Harlan, whose head was badly hurt and who lost a portion of his clothing. Meanwhile the fire spread to the front of the museum and attacked the wood-

Under the command of Officer Michael Wright, however, the nucleus of what might have proved a big conflagration, was got under control. Some of the museum properties were burned, but the loss was not considerable.

THE GERMAN PARADE.

Applictments by the Chief Marshal to Thanksgiving Day.

Chief Marshal John N. Neeb, for the parade of the German societies in Allegheny on Thanksgiving Day, issued an order yesterday appointing Mr. Frederick Emrich Chief of Staff, and Mr. Paul Woesthoff Adjutant General, Mr. Fred Andriessen, who was first appointed Adjutant General, having declined on account of illness. The representatives of the various organizations who have been appointed by their respective associations on the staff of the Chief Marshal will meet on Monday evening, October 21, at 8 o'clock, at No. 261 Ohio street, for the purpose of ejecting division

HOMESTEAD WATER SUPPLY.

Carnegie & Co. Want Water for Their Plant and May Supply the Borough.

Carnegie, Phipps & Co., have decided on increasing the capacity of the water supply at Homestead. This is necessary from the growing demand for water consequent on the requirements for hydraulic power for the craves and hammers.

Homest ad entizens have suggested to

the firm to take measures for such a supply as will serve for the township as well as for the factory purposes, and the matter is under consideration by the directors. An additional 70-light Thomson-Houston dynamo has been ordered for increased lighting pur-poses throughout the plant.

At the meeting of the Humane Society, to be held next week, Agent O'Brien will ask for the appointment of assistant to attend to cases of cruelty to animals. He feels that he will have all the work he can perform in looking after the welfare of children and aged people. It is intended to infuse reged people. It is intended to infuse re sewed energy into the work of the society.

A PROBABLE MURDER.

Arrest of Two Brakemen for Riet and Very Aggravated Assault-How the Assailants Were Caught.

Harry McCormick and George Gardner were arrested and lodged in Central station yesterday afternoon by Detective Demmel. McCormick and Gardner, who are Baltimore and Ohio Railroad brakemen, on Wednesday night, it is stated, in company with "Lipp" France, attacked a butcher in front of his shop at New Haven, opposite Con-

of his shop at New Haven, opposite Connellsville.

They beat and kicked bim, crushing in
his skull and probably fatally injuring him.

After they had finished with the butcher
the three men proceeded to a dance in New
Haven. Friends of the injured man went
before a Justice of the Peace and lodged informations against them. Warrants were
issued, and a constable proceeded to the
dance to arrest them.

dance to arrest them.

The men, however, were surrounded by their friends, who drew revolvers and comtheir friends, who drew revolvers and com-pelled the constable to leave without his prisoners. When the men left New Haven, France went to McKeesport, where he was immediately arrested. McCormick and Gardner came to Glenwood, where they re-mained Thursday night. Yesterday they came to the city and were arrested by De-tective Demmel, who had been notified of the sflir. Left experience on officer, from the affair. Last evening an officer from Connellsville and Officer Waggoner, of this city, took the men back to Connellsville. The injured man, it is thought, will die. His name could not be learned.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

A Prisoner Attempts to Hang Himsel Three Times in Central Station-He Fails to Borrow a Kuife and Gets 60 Days.

Early yesterday morning Andrew Johnson, who had been arrested on Thursday night for drunkenness, made three unsuc-cess'ul attempts to commit suicide in the Central station. Between 3 and 4 o'clock one of the turnkeys found the prisoner suspended from the bars at the top of the cell, using his suspenders as a rope. He was cut down and was found to be not much the worse of the attempt.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock the turnkey

between 5 and 6 clock the turney again discovered the man suspended from the top of the cell, having used an old necktie that he had in his pocket as a rope. This time Johnson was blue in the face and his tongue was hanging out. He was again cut down and handcuffed.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the handcuffs were removed, and the prisoner, evidently determined to end his life, again tried to hang himself by taking the sleeve of his shirt and, by tearing it in halt, making a rope with which he once more suspended himself only to be discovered and cut down.

Johnson then circulated among the other

prisoners, who were being made ready for the hearing, and tried to borrow a knife with which to end his career, but was un-

THE LAST DRAY HOUSED.

Judge Gripp sent him to the workhouse

It Has Been Sent to Join the Obsolete

Conestogn Wagons. The well-known countenance of John Kimmins, towering above a wagon marked

"Hussey" attracted the attention of a number of people on Smithfield street yesterday. Inquiry elicited the information that the last dray in active service during some years past, and of which Mr. Kimmins was pilot, was housed about 15 months ago. It will not be many years until the dray will be forgotten by the boys and girls now growing up as completely as is the Conestega wagon, by all except the aged yet within the memory of the middle aged it, the dray, was the vehicle on which nearly all the immense steamboat traffic of the city was immense steamboat traffic of the city was hauled. Light packages were hauled in spring-wagons, but for heavy weights the dray was used almost exclusively.

In those days a yoke of oxen hitched to a

"Butler county hack" was a common sight in the streets, but with the exception of a brief recurrence during the epizactic of 1872, the patient ox has rarely been seen outside few still drift from the West after having worn themselves out in the service of farmers or in logging camps.

AN IMMIGRATION DECISION.

Mother of a Child Born in This Country

Excepted From the Law. WASHINGTON, October 18 .- The Solicitor of the Treasury has given an opinion that a woman now detained in New York on arrival from Scotland as being unable to support herself and two children, cannot be sent back because one of the children was born in this country, when the mother was living in New Jersey about two years ago, and is therefore an American citizen, for whom, in the absence of her husband, who

has descried her, she is the natural guardian. He says: l am not to presume that it was the intention of Congress to sever the sacred ties subsisting between parent and child or to forcibly expatriate a native-born child for the reason that its parent is a pauper. Moreover, it may be a question whether this case is an immigration in the sense of the statute, as more than three years ago she came with her husband and resided the for a considerable time. years ago she came with her mesoan and after a sided here for a considerable time, and, after a short absence in Scotland, has returned to the former adopted home of her husband. I am to be corrected by the statute, and that the woman and her children may be permitted t

PATTERSON POST'S FAIR

Successfully Innugurated at Salisbury Hall Last Evening.

Post 151, of the G. A. R., held a fancy fair last night in Salisbury Hall, Southside. The attendance was not so large as might have been expected, owing to the superior attractions of the Exposition, but the room was filled comfortably, and there was more

The hall was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and ornamented with flags and floral trophies. The post will continue their fair on to-morrow night

FREIGHT AGENTS FETED.

They Visit Homestend and Braddock an Dine at the Duquesne.

The representatives of the Eastern rail roads who were in town yesterday as the guests of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company, went East yester-

day evening.

The morning was occupied in visiting the big plants at Homestead and Braddock, and at 4 o'clock they sat down to dinner in the Duquesne Hotel as the guests of the Alle gheuy Valley Railroad.

Jenness Miller

Ribbed union underwear suits-ladies' sizes. fine wool and well proportioned—underwear counter. Jos. HORNE & Co.'s Penn Avenue Stores.

75c. 13 More Days. 75c. Only 13 more days for 75c per doz, cabinets at Yeager & Co.'s Gallery, 70 Federal street, Allegheny. Come early,

rain or shine. FINE kid gloves at less than import price at the closing out sale of F. Schoenthai, 612 Penn avenue.

NATURAL wool and merino underwear. JAMES H. AIKEN & Co., 100 Fifth ave.

F. & V.'s Pittsburg beer pleases better every time. Can't be excelled.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE, in to-morrow's

BLAINE WINS A POINT

Lead in Silver Ores Will Be Admitted From Mexico Without

ANY TARIFF BEING COLLECTED.

Secretary Windom Has Rendered a Decision According to the

FORMER RULINGS AND PRECEDENTS.

Congress Alone Has Any Anthority to Change the Present Interpretation.

Secretary Windom's decision in the Mexican ore dispute is that where the value of the silver exceeds that of the lead, the ore must be admitted free of duty. This ruling is based upon a number of precedents, and the defeated claimants are advised to appeal

to Congress for relief. WASHINGTON, October 18 .- The Secre tary of the Treasury has rendered the following decision regarding the proper classification of lead and silver ores:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. ASSINGTON, October 18, 1888. Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

I have given due consideration to the arguments, both written and oral, submitted sub-sequent to the hearing at this department in

May last upon the question of proper classifica-tion of ores containing both lead and silver, associated with other substances, in variable quantities and generally known as lead-silver ores or as argentiferous ores imported from Mexico. ores or as argentiferous ores imported from Mexico.

Upon examination I find that the decision and practice of this department have been uniform for a number of years. It was held by the department under the decision dated January 14, 1878, in regard to the classification of certain ore imported at Eagle Pass from the Sierra Majada mines in Mexico, and which was claimed to be entitled to free duty as silver ore, that "the value of the silver contained in the ore being largely in excess of the value of the iron, the department is of opinion that the ore is entitled to entry free of duty as silver ore."

ACCORDING TO PRECEDENT.

This decision was reaffirmed in January, 1886, where it was held that "when silver in any ore predominates in value it is considered to be silver ore, and as such is exempt from duty under the special provision of the free list for

under the special provision of the free list for ores of gold and silver; where, however, lead predominates in value the ore is considered as a lead ore, and is subject to a duty of 1½ cents per pound under the special provision in the tariff act for lead ore and lead dross. The question of classification, therefore, is one of fact which can only be determined upon examination of the importation for the purpose of ascertaining whether it consists of silver ore or of lead ore, as aforesaid."

In a subsequent decision in May, 1886, reaffirming the principle proviously laid down, it was stated that ores composed of silver and lead and fron, or silver and lead or silver and other base metals, of which silver is the component material of chief value, would, under the ruling of January 25, 1886, be exempt from duty under the provisions of the free list for ores of silver. It is immaterial in the entry and classification of such ores whether the ores are imported for use as fluxes in the Iusion of other metals or on account of the metals themselves.

The dutis ble or undutiable character of these

themselves.

The dutiable or undutiable character of these The dutiable or undutiable character of these ores was the subject of an investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, who reported on July 5, 1885, in effect that ores of the character mentioned, mainly, ores containing more lead in weight than either gold or silver, but more gold or silver than lead in value, are not in the opinion of the committee subject to duty under existing law.

NOT A NEW QUESTION.

If the question presented were a new one and had not been the subject of administrative construction, fortified by the opinion of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, I would Judiciary Committee of the Senate, I would feel at liberty to give greater consideration to the weighty arguments which have been adduced tending to establish the dutable character of all ores of this description containing lead in appreciable or considerable quantity, the more so if it had been satisfactorily demonstrated that these ores are not known nor entitled to be known commercially as ores of silver. It not having been so demonstrated and it being the fact that since the original decision of 1880 on this subject Congress has re-enacted the pre-existing provisions of the tariff with regard to lead ores and silver ores, respectively. I do not feel at liberty to set aside the existing classification.

respectively, 1 up has fication aside the existing classification that i aside the existing classification.

It must be assumed that the rulings and practice of the department were known to Congress when it passed the tariff act of 1883. It must be held that the designation of lead ore and silver ore in the tariff, in the absence of legislative definition, was that of existing decisions; that Congress intended the classification should turn on the question of value and not of quantity. It is, therefore, considered that this department is without authority to change the departmental and Congressional definition of these ores, and in faith of which large business interests have been established.

INTENTION OF CONGRESS.

That Congress did not intend to impose duty upon the lead which might be found in the different ores, but only upon ores as were then recognized under the decisions of the depart-ment as lead ores, is gathered from other parts of the tariff act; for in paragraph 186, "copper" is made dutiable whenever found in ore, and in paragraph 191, nickel is also dutiable when found in ore or other crude form. In those cases it is clearly the metal contained in the ore which is made subject to duty and had the ore which is made suject to day and the same form of expression been used in reference to the lead, that metal would have been dutiable at the rate prescribed whenever found in ore. According to well settled rules of statutory construction this difference in the form of expression must be deemed to indicate a different legislative intent and to limit the

a different legislative intent and to limit the authority of the department to impose duty in all such cases to the ore itself, under existing rules of classification.

I consider, therefore, that the present classification has attained the force of Congressional enactment, and that a change, if desired, must be sought in Congressional intervention. However, if ores of this description are imported which are distinctively known as lead ores in the level and commercial sense, they would as the legal and commercial sense, they would, a such, be dutiable. It is deemed advisable in this connection to enjoin upon the Custo officers a strict enforcement of the regulation of this department, intended to correct abus which formerly existed in the methods entry sampling and classification of ores of the character mentioned.
WILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary.

IT CONTINUES TO CROP OUT.

The Color Line Giving the President Considerable Anxlety Just at Present. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, October 18 .- The color question is cropping out again at the White House, and the President has no besitancy in stating that it has placed him in a very embarrassing situation, and one that he would gladly be extricated from. He is confronted with the problem of pleasing the colored people of the District of Columbia at the risk of offending all the white inhabitants of the capital of the nation, and it all grows out of question who shall be Recorder Deeds, President Harrison is seriously contemplating its bestowal upon Prof. James M. Gregory, who is connected with Howard University, near the Soldiers' home, in this city. A few years ago, while one of the Board of Public School Trustees of the district, an unenviable notoriety was attained by Prof. Gregory, because of his hobby that there should be mixed schools, he did not hesitate to preach doctrine upon every occasion that an opportunity was presented. His record has been consistent in this respect, and his reward has been the soon and reproach not only of white people, but decent black ones as well, who did not believe in the new gospel preached by the colored pro-

To say that the citizens of the district are indignant at the mere suggestion of Prof. Gregory's name for such an important position is a mild expression, and in the event of his selection by the President, arrangements have been made for a public de stration which will open the eyes of the President considerably. An appeal will probably be made to the Senate against the nfirmation of Gregory if he is appointed.

WINTER hosiery 25 per cent cheaper than eisewhere at the closing out sale of F. Schoenthal, 612 Penn avenue.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

The International Delegates Amazed by the Variety and Extent of American Industries-A Little Trosing-Work of the Chicago

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., October 18 .-The international delegates were well enter-tained here to-day. After lunch the party went out to the fair grounds where they saw 5,000 people on the stands and on the infield, a splendid array of turnouts. The delegates were rested and greatly pleased with the one trotting and one running race prepared for their diversion. Petty pools to add sport to the occasion were made up among the travelers who saw a mile trotted on a half mile track in 2:27, and a half dash in 55 seconds.

After their dinner at the hotel ex-Lieu-tenant Governor Crosby welcomed the dele-gates to Grand Bapids. The citizens had been looking forward to their coming as marking an era in the history of the city.

Their visit would both be of great importance and mutusl interest. If their deliberations should bind us more closely as brethren in social and commercial relations, their visit would not have been in vain. The delegates were going to see one of the wonders of the world—Chicago, where, in 1892, the World's Exposition was to be held.

1892, the World's Exposition was to be held. [Applause.]

Mr. Piera responded in behalf of the delegates, thanking the citizens of Grand Rapids for the hearty welcome accorded them, and then proceeded to set forth the objects and method of organization of the Spanish American Commercial Union, which he represents. When the speeches were concluded the party was escorted to the City Hall, where an informal reception was held. At 10 o'clock they boarded their special train and began their journey toward South Bend, accompanied by Delegate Studebaker. They will be met there by Mayor Cregier, of Chicago, Senator Farwell, Marshall Field, General Crook and others.

One of the attaches, who is a keen observer and, from long residence in the European capitals, well informed respecting Old World methods, to-day summed up the general sentiment of the visitors when he

"We are filled with amazement. Yester-"We are filled with amazement. Yester-day Grand Rapids was to us but a spot on the map of the United States; perhaps a fairly active Western manufacturing town. To-day we find a city of 80,000 people that has grown like magic upon our attention; we find 42 great factories making furni-ture—much of it as to quality and finish that would compare favorably with the very best European hand work, yet largely made by machinery, and we are ready to believe they are the largest furniture factories in they are the largest furniture factories in the world."

FITLER'S AMBITION.

Forgetting Quay at Chicago, He Would be Don Cameron's Successor Without M. Stanley's Help-How He's

Working the Wires. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, October 18 .- Mayor Edwin H. Fitler has decided upon his future in politics. He proposes to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, and thereby become the successor of J. Don Cameron. The next Legislature, which meets in 1891, will elect Matthew Stanley Quay's colleague, and a number of the members-elect of the State Senate hold over. Mayor Fitler has already approached several of the holding-over Senators to seek their influence in his ambition, and is now officially in the field to succeed United States Senator Cameron.

The Mayor is managing his own campaign, and is thoroughly reliant and independent. In discussing his Senatorial aspirations, not long since, with an influential man in polities he was asked: "Have you spoken to Mr. McManes yet?" "Why should I consult him?" demanded

"Only, your honor, that he is very friendly with Senator Quay, who is a power in the State." "Why should I seek Quay's influence?" again demanded the Mayor with indigna-

tion, and the conversation was quickly It is hoped that the taking of testimony will turned in another direction, One of the Mayor's plans of campaign is to demonstrate his power in making candi-dates. He has boldly declared in favor of Adjutant General D. H. Hastings for the Republican nomination for Governor next year. But he even looks further ahead than aming a Governor. Under the new charter the Mayor cannot succeed himself, but Mr. Fitler has selected his successor in Thomas Dolan, and proposes to have him nominated. The Mayor is at this time shaping the immense patronage at his disposal and under

his direction to that end. With the powerful influences of the Departments of Public Safety and Police Works, Mayor Fitler firmly believes that he can control the Mayor's nominating conven-tion. In the meanwhile he will dictate, if possible, the nominations for such minor offices as Receiver of Taxes, Police Mag-istrates, City Solicitor and Councilmen.

A RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Hawalian Government Anxlous to Establish Unrestricted Trade Relations With the United States -A Statement of the Terms Proposed.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 18.-Informa-

tion has been received from Honolulu by the steamer City of Pekin that the Hawaiian Cabinet, in answer to a committee representing a public meeting of Hawaiian citizens, who made inquiry concerning the relation between the kingdom and the United States, on October 4 issued a statement, in which its position relative to the proposed treaty is explained. It stated that the cabinet has for a long time had under consideration the practicability of extending the treaty relations so as to enhance and increase commercial and political benefits which the two countries now enjoy by reason of the existing treaties. As a result of nearly two vears consideration of this subject by the cabinet the minister resident at Washington has been instructed to ascertain whether the Government of the United States is willing to entertain a proposition looking to the end above indicated, and should he find

the end above indicated, and should he find such willingness, he is instructed to open negotiations with this Government for the conclusion of the treaty whereby the following objects may be secured:

First, The continuance in force of all the treaties and conventions now existing between two nations until they shall find it mutually advantageous to abrogate or modify such treaties or convention, or any of them.

Second, That all the products of either country which are by virtue of reciprocity treaty admitted free of duty into the other country, shall be treated in respect of bounties paid, exemptions or immunities and in all other respects as if such articles were of growth, produce or manufacture of the country into which they were so admitted.

Third—To provide for the entry into either of the two countries without the payment of

Third—To provide for the entry into either of the two countries without the payment of duty of all the products of the other, excepting, however, oplum, spirituous inquors of more than 18 per cent alcoholic strength, and all articles prohibited by law in either country. Fourth—Positive and efficacious guarantee by the United States Government of perfect independence of this autonomy of the Hawaiian Government in all its dominions and use right of sovereignty over such dominions. To enable the United States Government to do this without danger of complication with the other powers, we do agree not to negotiate treaties with other nations without the knowledge of the United States Government.

Only 13 more days for 75c per doz, cabinets at Yeager & Co.'s Gallery, 70 Federal street, Allegheny. Come early, rain or shine.

THE latest in English linen collars at James H. Aiken & Co.'s, 100 Fifth ave. SITEA, the Capital city of Alaska, toge with the manners and custom the natives, is graphically described in to-row's Distance by O. S. R.

A STARTLING SCHEME

That Was Well Kept Up Until Its Disclosure Was Unavoidable.

A HALT CALLED AT ITS CRISIS.

A Very Important Fact That Goes a Good Way Toward Clearing Up

THE MYSTERIOUS DR. CRONIN MURDER

ecretary Stoltenberg's Admissions Somewhat Relieve Starkey. Another important fact has been disclosed

that assists in clearing up the Cronin mystery. Private Secretary Stoltenberg shows how the scheme to keep a fictitious Dr. Cronin traveling from Chicago to France, by way of Canada, was kept up until the body of the real doctor was hauled out of the catch basin.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHICAGO, October 18 .- Henry N. Stoltenberg, Alex Sullivan's confidential clerk and stenographer, has disclosed one impor-tant fact that goes a long way toward clearing up one of the most mysterious episodes of the Cronin murder case. A few days after Dr. Cronin was killed, Annie Murphy, daughter of the treasurer of the notorious Camp 20, in which the death sentence was decreed, claimed she had seen Dr. Cronin riding south on the Clark street cable train, nearly two hours after the doctor had tallen under the bludgeons at the Carlson cottage. The next day a newspaper reporter in Toronto, named Long, sent sensational telegrams to all the Chicago newspapers in which he claimed to have met Dr. Cronin in the streets of Toronto.

THE PLOT WELL PRESERVED. The gigantic plot to carry a fictitious Cronin from Chicago to France by way of Toronto and Montreal was kept up until the dead body of the doctor was hauled out of the catch basin on Evanston avenue. Then a halt was called. After a hasty investigation it was claimed by Chicago Irishmen that Long's dispatches had been inspired by William Starkay a fractive inver briber of William Starkey, a fugitive jury briber of this city, and who was then in Toronto. This claim was strengthened by the knowledge that Starkey, during his checkered Chicago career, had been intimate with a man who was suspected of having engineered the murder consultant.

eered the murder conspiracy.
Stoltenberg's admissions to the grand Stoltenberg's admissions to the grand jury have in a measure relieved Starkey of the charge of complicity in the plot, and placed the blame on Mike Crean, a Toronto merchant. Stoltenberg admitted that he corresponded with Crean almost daily for nearly two months after the murder was committed, and that he received Crean's letters through the office of a friend named Dahl, who is a clerk in the store of C. Jevne & Co. He claimed however that the let-& Co. He claimed, however, that the letters, which were destroped, in no way re-ferred to the Cronin case.

SOMETHING OF THE CREANS.

Mike Crean is a brother of the late Tim Crean, whose grave in Mt. Olivet, is marked by the imposing shaft erected to the memory of the Irish nationalists. Tim Crean in his lifetime was one of the Triangle's most ardent supporters. For years he was district member for the Clanna-Guel in this city, and it was chiefly due to his fine work that Alex Sullivan captured the Land League in 1881.

It was a dull day around the Criminal Court building to-day. O'Donnell and Kavanaugh were released early in the morning, they having found men who were quite willing to furnish the \$20,000 bail demanded by the Court. The only member of the jury bribery conspiracy now remaining in jail is Smith, who is deep in the mire. Two more men have told Judge Longenecker that they were approached by Smith, who had offered each of them \$1,000 to get on the jury and hang out for an acquittal. jury and hang out for an acquittal.

In the trial of the supposed murderers of Dr. Cronin ten jurors have been accepted.

begin on Monday. NOT VERY FRUITFUL. Michael A. Manley, who has a room on Oak street, opposite the residence of Alex-ander Sullivan, was before the State's At-torney this evening. Nothing of what Manley said could be learned from him or the State's Attorney, but a report became current that Mauley was asked whether he had not seen the suspects, Cooney and Coughlin, a Clan-na-Gael named Foy, and another man enter Mr. Sullivan's house together during

March Accompanying this rumor was the report that Manley's examination did not prove very fruitful. F. W. Smith, one of the men charged with attempting to fix the Cronin jury, appeared to be working with the prosecution in the to be working with the prosecution in numerous consultations which were in numerous consultations which were in progress at the State Attorney's office to-night. The inference was drawn by reporters, who were watching outside, that Smith had made a complete confession, going further than any previous one.

than any previous one.

Another expressman has been brought into the case. He was taken to the State Attorney's office to-night and confronted by young Carlson, son of the aged owner of the Carlson cottage. The expressman, it is be-lieved, was subsequently taken to some secure place by the authorities.

THE CHINESE FLOODS. Definite Information About the Hundred That Perished-Another Steamer Arrives With Facts and Figures

of the Awful Catastrophe. TEPECTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. SAN FRANCISCO, October 18 .- The steamer City of Peking arrived to-night from China and Japan. She brings an account of a tidal wave in which nearly 800 persons lost their lives and about 2,000 houses were washed away. On September 11, the same day Yokohama was so severely damaged by a typhoon, a violent wind and rain storm set in at Hazugun and Aichiken. By 2 o'clock the sea had risen several above ordinary high tide, just after nightfall the waves mounted to a great height, washing away the embankments and leveling the buildings near the shore. Shortly afterward a wave 15 feet higher than the highest of those that had preceded it rolled in with a great roar, washing away the remaining portions of the embankment and carrying with it nearly all the houses of the various villages along the beach. This was done so suddenly and unexpectedly that the inhabitants had not time to

At Okudo, in Oguri-Shinden, all the houses, 23 in number, were washed away, and out of 90 inhabitants 54 lost their lives. At Jitsuroku, Koyabu-Mura, 40 houses were washed away and about 50 out of the population of 250 were killed. At Ikuta-Mury, 120 houses were washed away, about 20 broken up, and about 40 of the inhabitants killed. At Yoshida-Mura, 350 out of 650 houses were washed away, and 628 of the population of 3,260 were killed. At Tobamura, containing 229 houses and a population of 1,130, 10 houses were broken up and 10 persons perished. In addition to those already enumerated 369 bodies have been found, and there are yet 280 persons missing. The Emperor and Empress have sent \$1,500 and \$500, respectively, for the relief of the sufferers.

Jenness Milier Ribbed union underwear suits—ladies' sizes, fine wool and well proportioned—underwear fine wool and well proportioned—underw counter. Jos. Honyz & Co.'s

ALL the newest and best makes kid gloves 25 per cent cheaper than elsewhere at the closing out sale of F. Schoenthal, 612 Penn avenue.

THE POPE'S LETTER.

He Writes to Cardieni Gibbons Concerning the Coming Catholic Contennial-Many Expressions of Love and Confidence for America.

BALTIMORE, October 18.—Following is the letter sent by the Pope to Cardinal Gib-bons with regard to the Catholic centennial:

bons with regard to the Catholic centennial:

To Our Beloved Son, James Gibbons, of the Title of St. Mary Beyond the Tiber. Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of Baltimore:

Beloved son, heaith and apostolic benediction. The great love for country and religion which you and our brethren, the Bishops of the United States of America, have so often and so nobly manifested is again strikingly illustrated in the letter which you have recently addressed to us. From it we learn that pastors and people are about to assemble in the city of Baltimore to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the sacred hierarchy in the United States. On that occasion you propose to dedicate the university which, with the generous help of the faithful, you have founded in the city of Washington as a happy prestige of future greatness for the new craupon which you are about to enter. It is truly worthy of your faith and piety thus gratefully to recall the blessings bestowed upon your country by divine Providence, and at the same time to raise up in memory of them a monument which will be an honor to yourselves and a lasting benefit to your fellow citizens and to the country at large. And, therefore, we gladly unite with you in returning thanks to Goo, the author of all gifts. At the same time, we cordially congratulate you on the zeal with which you emulate the example of your glorious predecessors, faithfully treading in their footsteps, while ever widening the field opened up by their apostolic labors.

Most joyiully have we welcomed the expression which you, beloved son, and the other

ever widening the field opened up by their apostolic labors.

Most joytully have we welcomed the expression which you, beloved son, and the other bishops convey to us of your loyalty and devotion to the Apostolic See. We desire, in return, to assure you that, like our predecessors of beloved memory, we too, bear an especial love toward you, our brethren, and the faithful committee to your care, and that we pray fervently for your prosperity and welfare, gathering comfort meanwhile no less from the readiness of your people to co-operate in all manner of good works, than from the examples of sacerdotal. In regard to your wish that some representatives from this city should, in our name, be present at your celebration, we readily assent to it: the more willingly, because their presence will be an especial mark both of our esteem and benevolence and of that bond of faith and charity which united pastors and people to the supreme head of the church.

In conclusion, we earnestly pray to God, protector and guarding of the clutholic cause that

which united pastors and people to the supreme head of the church.

In conclusion, we earnestly pray to God, protector and guardian of the Catholic cause, that under the prosperous and favored public institutions, by which you are enabled to exercise with freedom your sacred ministry, your labors may redound to the benefit of Church and country. And, as a pledge of our special affection, we lovingly impart the apostolic benediction to you, beloved son, to our venerable brethren, the Bishops of the United States of America, and to all the clergy and faithful committed to your charge.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's, the 17th day of September A. D. 1889, in the 12th year of our pontificate.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Figuring as Plaintiff is a Suit to Recover \$200,000 or More—The American Glucese Company Defendants in the Case.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 18.—Susar B. Anthony, the noted woman suffragist, and her sister, Mary S. Anthony, are after the American Glucose Company, of Buffalo, to the extent of about \$125,000, for which they have begun suit. It appears from the complaint that in 1883 the Leavenworth, Kan., Sugar Company, in which the plaintiffs, with their brother, Colonel D. R. Authony, were large stockholders. Together with the Firminish Sugar Company, of Buffalo, the Buffalo Grape Sugar Company, the American Grape Sugar Company and the Peoris Sugar Refinery were consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the American Glucose Company. This corporation was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, but its business headquarters are located at Buffalo, on ac-count of the stringency of the New Jersey

laws.

Under the agreement by which the consolidation was effected, Colonel Anthony and his sisters should, it is claimed, have received \$125,000 in stock at par value as their share in the newly organized company, but the defendant never issued to Colonel Anthony or his sisters the stock to which they claim they are aptibled and though annual are entitled, and though claim they are entitled, and shough annual dividends have been declared and large profits made, the defendant has never paid any dividends on the Authony interest. Colonel Anthony has transferred his rights to his sisters, that action may the more conveniently be brought here.

to his sisters, that action may the more conveniently be brought here.

This action is brought to compel the defendants to issue the stock to plaintiffs to which they claim they are entitled, to account for the concern's affiairs since the organization of the consolidated company, and then pay back dividends. In the answer the defendant claims that the defunct corporations should also have been made defendants in the action. The attorneys for the Misses Anthony say they have a sure case, and may recover nearly \$200,000. Both case, and may recover nearly \$200,000. Both ladies are in moderate circumstances.

HE GOT HIS MONEY BACK. Sheriff's Deputy Who Made Money by

Extertion from Convicts. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, October 18 .- John Lynch, a Sheriff's deputy, whose duty it is to deliver convicts by van to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, was suspended summarily by Under-Sheriff Sexton to-day for the extortion of money from George Hart, a

prisoner in his charge. Hart's story was as follows: prisoner in his charge. Hart's story was as follows:

On May 17 I was convicted of petit larceny for stealing nocketknives from Strauss, on Broadway. I was sent to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for five months. I was one of about 20 prisoners who were sent over that day. Deputy Sheriff Jack Lynch was in charge of the van. We were driven over to the dock at the foot of Twenty-sixth street. We were all handcuffed. When we got out Lynch approached me and asked me if I did not want a drink. I said I did, and he took my handcuffs off and we went to a saloon close by. While we were drinking Lynch remarked that he was well acquainted with Deputy Warden Curren, in the penitentiary, because Curren used to be a deputy sheriff. He said that a word from him to Curren would insure me easy jobs. He asked me how much it would be worth to me, and we agreed upon \$12. When we got over there the Deputy Warden spoke so harship to me that I knew then that Lynch hadn't kept his bargain. I get the hardest work that was going. I was set to work in the quarry, and kept there chopping stones two months. Then I was sent to the mess room, where I did slopwork early and late, seven days in the week. Flually they made a hodcarrier of me on a new building.

Hart got his \$12 back to-Jay, by threaten-

Hart got his \$12 back to-Jay, by thre ing Lynch. The latter, when called upon to explain, did not deny the story. He will be discharged by Sheriff Flack, when he goes to the office.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER SETTLED.

One Feature of the Praver Book R

Finally Adopted. NEW YORK, October 18 .- In the Protestant Episcopal Convention this afternoon quite a discussion was caused by Dr. Huntington's resolution for a short office of prayer for sundry occasions. The subject was reopened by Dr. Egar, of Central New York, who happened to be absent when the matter was before the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburg, hoped the matter would not again be discussed, and said that he had voted in favor of the resolution,

that he had voted in favor of the resolution, and believed thoroughly in the excellence of the proposed short office. Judge Wilder opposed the procrastination which animated a certain small minority.

Dr. Egar moved to postpone the resolution, but the motion was lost, first in a viva voce vote, and then by orders and dioceses. At 10 minutes past the set hour of adjournment, Dr. Huntington's resolution was put and carried. Clerical vote: Ayes, 28; nays, 14; divided, 2. Lay vote: Ayes, 24; nays, 14; divided, 3. This finally disposes of an important matter.

SURPLUS IN DANGER.

Continued from First Page.

ters than has been recently practiced for the public safety; but when it becomes a question of official authority and official responsibility, and the good of the people, the preservation of the Treasury and the meting out of exact justice to all alike, and giving the pensioner who is abroad and unprotected the same right and the same sums of money as to him who, by official influence, attempts to get his claim preferred, I shall act, as I am doing in the present instance, regardless of personal considerations, and intent upon the strict and exact enforcement of the law.

The Secretary further says that he intends to have all these cases re-examined and has ordered an invertigation of the practices of the pension office, and that he will deter any further orders until the investigating board reports. The letter closes as follows:

I write this that you may be fully advised of my views and purpose, and my belief in my authority to control all abuses in this department by whatever means I deem legal and efficient.

TANNER'S REPORTS.

The Commissioner Favors a Liberal Increase of the Pension List-Figures Showing the Bureau Transactions Since the War.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The annual report for the fiscal year 1888—9 of the Com-missioner of Pensions has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and is now in the hands of the Public Printer. The following summary of the report will show the more important details of the work of the

more important details of the work of the Bureau of Pensions during said fiscal year: There were at the close of the year \$82,725 pensioners. There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 51,921 new pensioners, and the names of 1,754, whose pensioners and the names of 1,754, whose pensions had been previously dropped, were restored to the rolls, making an aggregate of \$3,555 pensioners added during the year, while 18,537 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various causes, leaving a net increase to the rolls of 37,155 names.

The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year is shown to have been \$131 18. The aggregate annual value of pensions is \$64,246,552 36. The amount paid for pensions during the year was \$83,75,113 28. The total amount disbursed by the agents for all purposes was \$89,131,366 44.

QUITE AN ITEM.

Amount paid as fees to attorneys, \$1,163,-583 47. There was a disbursement of \$14,515 72 for the payment of arrears of peasons in cases where the original pension was granted prior to January 25, 1879, and the date of commencement of pension was subsequent to discharge or death.

In the arrespond 1,248,146 persion claims

ment of pension was subsequent to discharge or death.

In the aggregate, 1,248,146 pension claims have been filed since 1861, and in the same period 789,121 have been allowed. The amount disbursed on account of pensions since 1861 has been \$1,652,218,418 17. The issue of certificates during the year shows a grand total of 185,298. Of this number 51,921 were original certificates. The report shows that at the close of the year there were pending and unallowed 679,000 claims of all classes.

Commissioner Tanner recommends that Congress be asked to amend the act of June 5, 1874, so as to extend the benefit of all pension laws, as to rates to all pensioners whose pensions have been granted by special nots passed subsequent to said date, and that the benefit of pension be granted to the widows of soldiers who died from causes originating in the service prior to March 5, 1851, during the time of peace.

ANOTHER FRATURE.

ANOTHER FEATURE.

The Commissioner calls attention to many irregularities in the rates of pensions. Eighteen dollars per month, it appears, is the highest rate of pension, which may be proportionately divided for different degrees of disability, if such disability or disabilities are not equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot. If, however, a pensioner has lost a hand, for which existing law now provides the rate of \$30 per month, and has received in the service in line of duty an injury to the back, for example, which would alone entitle him to a pension of \$24 per month, he can receive no rate in excess of \$30 a month for the combined disability resulting from the loss of his hand and his sand injuries, unless, by reason of them, he is totally helpless or so nearly so as to require the constant aid and attendance of another person, for which degree of disability the rate of \$50 a month can now be granted.

It will be seen that the pensioner in such a case actually receives nothing for his said injury, as the loss of his hand alone entitled him to the rate (\$50), which is the highest allowable rate under the law for both disabilities not be a case actually receives nothing for his said injury, as the loss of his hand alone entitled him to the rate (\$50), which is the highest allowable rate under the law for both disabilities. ANOTHER PEATURE.

Numerous other instances, he says, could be cited to show the unfairness in rates now provided by law, and he thinks this statute should be amended so as to permit the rate of \$72 per month to be proportionately divided for all disbe amended so as to permit the rate month to be proportionately divided abilities which are shown to have be abilities which are shown to have be

INJUSTICE AND UNPAIRNESS caused by the act of Congress approved.

16, 1880, should be corrected. This act 1
the right of pensioners to receive \$72 per m

ity of either, be amenued as uses of those who are pensioned no contract the extremities, but for

man sufficiently disabled by a diseasings, or of the heart, or the head, him to \$24 per month, is as badly dissering not more greatly disabled) as a mass either lost a hand or a foot or had lity in the hand or foot which to bles him for manual labor. A QUESTION OF DISABILITY.

manifestly insufficient sum (S granted by the act of July 25, 1 for the care and support of such children of their deceased hus ander 18 years of age.

The Commissioner favors gran

OIL IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A Thousand-Barrel Well Has Been Struck in Murios County.

WHEELING, October 18,-A special dis patch received late says that the Jackson well, which has been going down at Man-nington, Murion county, near Fairmont, has come in 1,000 barrels per day. This is